

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MEETING OF MAY 15, 1928

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at S. P. M., on May 15, 1928, in the American Museum of Natural History; President Henry Bird in the chair with fourteen members and five visitors present.

The Executive Committee submitted the following report and recommendation: In the matter of the entertainment of the visiting entomologists, on their way through New York to the Entomological Congress at Ithaca, next August, the Executive Committee recommends the following plan: That a committee of one be appointed from our Society who will act with one from the Brooklyn Society and who shall have power to name two more additional members in meeting the foreigners and arranging the details for the several days when the visitors will be with us. Their entertainment will consist of a bus ride, which will be a feature consuming one day; the following day a visit to the Brooklyn Museum, to Staten Island, and perhaps to other points; further that a joint meeting of both Societies to be held August 10, in the evening, when opportunity will be fully offered to all to meet the various visitors.

The committee recommends further that the chair be empowered to appoint such a special committee head and that a sum not to exceed \$75 be voted from the funds of the Society to meet the necessary expenses.

Dr. Lutz supplemented the report by outlining the plans as formulated and including the coöperation of Brooklyn Entomological Society, Boyce Thompson Institute and Staten Island Museum.

On motion by Mr. Angell the recommendations of the Executive Committee were adopted.

The president in accordance therewith appointed Dr. Lutz as the Society's committee with power to select two others.

The following newspaper item was read.

WATER PLANT AND BORAX AID

WAR AGAINST MOSQUITO

Inexpensive Larvicide Can Be Made of Growth, But Reason Is Undiscovered

ITHACA, May 9 (AP).—Two simple weapons for the warfare against mosquitoes have been evolved at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Experiments conducted by Robert Matheson, professor of entomology, and E. H. Hinman, his assistant, have demon-

strated that a familiar water plant is anathema to the larvae of the insects and that ordinary borax, placed in rain barrels, water tanks and other breeding places, is an effective and inexpensive larvicide.

The plant, known as *chara fragilis*, is closely related to the algæ commonly found in fresh water pools. Just why it kills "wrigglers" has not yet been determined, but the experiments suggest that chemical agents released by the growing plant are responsible.

Cornell entomologists observed several years ago that natural pools containing excessive growth of *chara fragilis* harbored no mosquito larvæ, although near-by pools, in which the *chara* was not present, were nurseries for the immature insects. A long series of experiments, recently concluded, showed that the plant was fatal to the larvæ of at least four mosquito species. The mortality rate was 96 per cent. Furthermore, it was found that the introduction of small quantities of dried *chara fragilis* to aquaria also had a lethal effect on the wrigglers.

While experimenting with the plant the entomologists discovered that borax would not only kill the larvæ but that two ounces of the crystalline salt to ten gallons of water would prevent all mosquito breeding.

Professor Matheson and Mr. Hinman, with financial assistance from the research fund established at Cornell by August Heckscher, of New York, plan to renew their experiments during the coming season in the hope that much can be learned about the introduction, cultivation and utilization of *chara fragilis* in mosquito control.

Mr. Bird spoke of *Azolla* having been found useful also in checking mosquito larvæ. He also referred to a recent paper by Dr. Stiles in *Science*.

Mr. Engelhardt spoke of his recent visit to Texas and neighboring states during which he had accompanied Mr. Glick in aeroplane studies of insects at elevations of 50 to 5000 feet. The changes in the vicinity of Brownsville, the caves and their subterranean life in the limestone belt near Austin and San Marcos, and the agricultural wealth of the State were among the subjects of general interest on which he touched.

Entomologically the great collection of parasitic Diptera at Dallas and the Snow collection at Lawrence were features of interest. On his return he visited at Cincinnati the admirably prepared collection of Micro-Lepidoptera of Miss Annette Braun and at Washington accompanied by Messrs. Barber and Busck, Dr. E. A. Schwarz on an auto trip during which the octogenarian entomologist personally collected beetles.

Mr. Schaeffer spoke of the recent accession of the Weeks collection to the Brooklyn Museum and the additions to the New York State List that would eventually result therefrom. As examples of the character of the collection he instanced six boxes of *Calosoma scrutator* and twenty-six specimens of *Goes tigrina*. Its value was enhanced by being generally in good condition and containing, amid its bulk, many individual specimens establishing records.

Passing to his recent studies in Chrysomelidæ, Mr. Schaeffer gave several instances of taxonomic changes that would be necessary; all of which will be published as soon as possible.

Miss Dobroschky exhibited the fly *Ornithopenus americanus* (?) from the wing of a hawk on which Messrs. Curren and Bromley made comment.

Mr. B. F. Hyde, present as a visitor, spoke briefly of his recent sanitary seclusion.

Mr. Angell exhibited several interesting beetles.

Mr. Lemmer spoke of his spring collecting at Lakehurst, disappointing on account of the cold weather, but yielding one species not previously found.

Mr. Davis exhibited most of the cicadas referred to in his recent papers published in the Journal of the Society, December, 1927, and March, 1928, stating that it was of interest how the different species from a given area often closely resemble one another. He instanced *Okanagana schaefferi*, *O. gibbera* and *O. fratercula*, native of Utah, as an example. In the *Boreconca aguadilla* from Porto Rico he pointed out that the inward slant of the first cross vein was most unusual. But two species of cicadas are definitely known from Porto Rico, but probably others will be collected in the future.

MEETING OF AUGUST 10, 1928

A special meeting of the New York Entomological Society and the Brooklyn Entomological Society was held at 8:15 P. M., in the new restaurant of the American Museum of Natural History; Messrs. Bird and Davis presiding with Dr. Lutz introducing the speakers.

Among the guests present were: Dr. George H. Sherwood, Dr. F. A. Lucas, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum, through whose courtesy appropriate refreshments were provided, and a number of European entomologists including Dr. Karl Jordan, secretary of the International Entomological Congress, James E. Collin, president Entomological Society of London. Dr. James Waterston and Messrs. Edwards, Riley and Tams of the British Museum, Dr. Charles Hose of the British Empire Forestry Association, G. Talbot of the Hill Museum, Witley; L. E. S. Eastham of Cambridge University; also Dr. Louis B. Prout, G. A. Wilson, O. W. Richards, from England; Antoine Ball and A. d'Orchymont from Belgium; Dr. Hassan C. Effletoun Bey from Egypt; P. Vayssiere, Dr. René G. Jeannel, Prof. E. L. Bouvier, Dr. Robert Regnier, L. Regnier, J. Sainte Claire Deville and Percy T. Lathy, from France; Prof. Filippo Silvestri from Italy; Lief R. Natvig from Norway; Don Jaime Nonell y Comas, Don Gonzalo Ceballos, Dr. C. Bolivar y Pieltain; Fred Muir from Honolulu.

Among the members present were: Dr. Wm. J. Holland, Engelhardt, Curran, Schaeffer, Miss Dobroschky, Bueno, Olsen, Watson, Barber, Miner, Felt, Chapin, Leale, Bromley, Neilson.

Addresses of welcome to the visitors from abroad were made by President Henry Bird for the New York Society, and President William T. Davis for the Brooklyn Society.

Replies were made by Mr. Collin for England, Prof. Bouvier for France, Antoine Ball for Belgium, Dr. Bolivar for Spain, Mr. Natvig for Norway, Prof. Silvestri for Italy, and Effletoun Bey for Egypt; all expressing their appreciation of the successful efforts of Dr. Lutz. Mr. Collin referred to the tramp in the Staten Island woods on August 8 with Mr. Davis as one of the pleasantly memorable features.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 1, 1928

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P. M. on October 1, 1928, in the American Museum of Natural History; President Henry Bird in the chair, with seventeen members and four visitors present.

The following letter was read:

Cincinnati, August 22, 1928

Dear Sir:—As secretary of the party of European entomologists who travelled on the *Tuscania* and who were able to enjoy a delightful stay in New York before the commencement of the Congress, it is my privilege to thank you and your fellow members of the New York Entomological Society for your great kindness in providing transportation for beautiful trip to Tuxedo Bear Mountain and Yonkers. The opportunity which this trip gave us of seeing the beautiful scenery of these districts, as well as the magnificent laboratories of Mr. Loomis and the Boyce Thompson Institute, was most deeply appreciated by us all, and we shall long remember this day as one of the outstanding features of our visit to your country.

Thanking you again most cordially

Sincerely yours,

HILDA JORDAN.

Dr. Lutz reported as chairman of the August Entertainment Committee. With the cooperation of the following, viz: New York Entomological Society and its president, Brooklyn Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, Loomis Laboratory of Physics, Palisades Park Commission, New York Zoological Garden, New York Botanical Garden, Brooklyn Museum and Staten Island Museum, he had been able to provide appropriate entertainment during the time the *Tuscania* party were in New York, including visits to each institution and an auto bus ride through Tuxedo, Interstate Park, and Yonkers, with refreshments where needed. The bus caused some delay, which enabled the visitors to do some unexpected collecting. The entertainment closed with a dinner as guests of the American Museum of Natural History, which was followed by a joint meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Entomological Societies.

Mr. C. H. Curran, proposed for membership by Mr. Bromley, was immediately elected, the by-laws suspended for the purpose.

The president called for reports on summer collecting.

Mr. Angell had visited North Carolina and Washington, D. C., and later in the season Ellenville and other places in Sullivan Co., N. Y. He exhibited a box of specimens.

Mr. Barber had spent February to May in a trip to California in the course of which he had visited Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco and met Muchmore, Wright, Van Dyke, Blaisdell, Leach, Van Duzee, Bruner and other west coast naturalists. In San Francisco he was fortunately in time for the annual Entomological picnic. Every opportunity for collecting was used and Mr. Barber promised to show later some of his trophies.

Mr. Bromley had had the good fortune to meet the rabbit bot fly (*Cuterebra buccata*) or an allied species in July while collecting in an open glade in a Massachusetts pine forest. It flew close to the ground and was apparently following rabbit tracks. He gave also notes on *Promachus* and *Gomphus*.

Mr. Chapin described the interesting character in the vicinity of Boonville in the northern part of Oneida County.

Mr. Hunter, who had been traveling from February, 1926, to May, 1928, spoke briefly.

Mr. Long reported a dead specimen of *Popillia japonica* found August 31, the first collected on Staten Island.

Mr. Nelson, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Davis, Dr. Lutz discussed the egg laying period of the Mole cricket. Reference was made to the publications on the subject in the Society's Journal and to Rutherford, N. J., as the locality where the European species had been found; also to one occurrence of the House cricket on Staten Island.

Mr. Davis exhibited a box of insects collected in August at Ithaca, during the meeting of the 4th International Entomological Congress. Among them were two species of Cicadas, namely *Tibicen canicularis* and *Tibicen linnei*; the pupal skin of an *Okanagana* probably *rimosa*; a female *Ceuthophilis ter-ristris* Scudder that was dead when found clasping the top of a bolt about one foot above stone in old dam at Buttermilk Falls; the moth *Gnorimoschema gallaeasteriella* Kellicott—emerged from gall on *Solidago latifolia*, etc. He also showed photographs taken at Ithaca and of some of the delegates to the Congress who had visited the Staten Island Museum during the summer. He further showed our three native species of soldier crab named *Gelasinus pugilator*, *G. pugnax*, and *G. minax*. A male of the last mentioned species had been collected on the North Shore of Staten Island by himself and Dr. James P. Chapin on July 15. He had placed it in a bath tub where it occupied the outlet hole entering as far as it could and placing its large claw across the opening. At night it would explore the bath tub. On the afternoon of August 5 it was observed that the crab had left its retreat and was standing near the middle of the tub. When it discovered it was observed it raised itself on its legs, lifted its large claw slightly and then fell back. The crab was immediately picked up and found to be dead. It was suggested that very few observers had ever seen a crab thus expire.

Mr. Nicolay spoke of journeys to Mt. Washington, Greenwood Lake, and Washington, D. C., where he had obtained *Cyehrini*.

Mr. Sherman spoke enthusiastically of his visits to Ithaca and Hanover where the George F. Baker library excited his admiration. The season closed with Dr. Walther Horn, of Berlin, as his guest and a memorable visit to Staten Island where the collection of Mr. Davis was found on the top floor of the museum.

Mr. Watson had passed three summer months at the Station near Tuxedo with four interesting boys and had made a considerable collection of Lepidoptera notwithstanding the poorest season he remembered.

Mr. Wilmott had found *Magicicada cassinii* in the Catskills and noted the different song and questioned the propriety of considering it a variety of *Septendecim*.

Messrs. Sheridan, Swift and Olsen also spoke briefly.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 16, 1928

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, with President Bird in the chair with twenty-three members present and three visitors—one of them being Mr. Guernsey of New South Wales, Australia. It was moved by Dr. Lutz that the next meeting of the society falling on election day be dispensed with. Seconded by Mr. Angell and carried.

Mr. Engelhardt announced that he had just received word of the death of our honorary member Dr. E. A. Schwarz who passed away in a Washington Hospital at 5 o'clock October 15. On motion of Dr. Lutz seconded by Mr. Olsen, Mr. Engelhardt was delegated a committee of one to send our regrets to Mr. H. S. Barber, who was most closely associated with Dr. Schwarz. On motion of Mr. Sherman, second by Mr. Angell, Mr. Engelhardt was requested in telegraphing to add flowers in the amount not exceeding \$15.00.

Mr. Curran under the title "Flies, Good, Bad, and Indifferent," made the following remarks: Flies are interesting creatures. This, however, is not remarkable, because in nature everything is interesting if we will but take the time to observe even the commonplace natural phenomena of our surroundings. It is only natural that scientists, no matter what their field of endeavor may be, should look upon their own interests as the most important in a particular branch of science. Entomology is at the present time one of the most important fields of scientific research. This field has such an abundance of species and such huge numbers of each species that where other scientists deal with hundreds or thousands, the entomologist deals with tens of thousands. As in the various sciences, so in the various fields of entomological specialization we find those who believe their own "speciality" is the most important.

He pointed out why specialists of each order might claim importance for their particular group because of their economic aspect. Though he admitted the economic importance of the members of other groups outside of the Diptera he could not recall that any of them had been directly respon-

sible for any event of national importance. He then dwelt upon the great harm done in the world by certain Diptera—notably the mosquito in relation to the decline of a nation and the development of the Panama Canal; the house fly in connection with its spread of typhoid fever, particularly during the Spanish-American war. After charting the various families under the above title, he stated there was much justification for the oft repeated statement that all flies are bad, and mentioned the chief diseases transmitted by flies. In conclusion he listed the main families of the diptera, with the particular rôle they played in the animal world.

The paper was discussed by Messrs. Bromley, Dr. Lutz, Dr. Felt, Mr. Guerney, of Australia, Mr. Nelson and Dr. Melander. Mr. Bromley spoke particularly concerning the interesting habits of some *Asilidae*, the screw-worm fly and the *Syrphidae*. Dr. Felt asked Mr. Curran which of the Diptera were in his opinion the most injurious. Mr. Curran replied that the question was difficult to answer but probably the blow fly attacking sheep in Australia. Mr. Guerney, of Australia, when called upon remarked that this blow fly was bad only in certain years, and mentioned the peculiar case of a dipterous larva living in crude petroleum in Southern California. Dr. Lutz, Dr. Felt and Mr. Nelson discussed the merits of the electric fly-trap, the latter stating that this kind of a trap had worked well in the day-time against the stable fly at Geneva, N. Y. Dr. Melander stated most emphatically that in his opinion the house fly as a carrier of typhoid, was the most dangerous fly, relating his experiences in dealing with this problem while in the State of Washington.

Mr. John Angell exhibited an uncommon beetle in this vicinity, *Sandalus niger* of the family Rhipiceridae taken at Palisades, N. J., October 8, 1928.

Mr. Ballou from the Japanese Beetle Laboratory at Riverton, N. J., exhibited the egg and various stages of the larva and pupa and adult of the Japanese Beetle.

Mr. Wm. T. Davis showed a number of specimens of the cicada *Okanagana vagans* collected by Mr. F. H. Wymore at Victorville, San Bernardino Co., California, June 29, 1927, and stated that but two specimens had heretofore been known; the type, found in an automobile after an extensive trip in southern California, and a male in the collection of the British Museum labelled Yosemite, July 17, 1922. Mr. Davis also showed a male and female of the melanistic form of the geometrid moth *Nacophora quernaria* var. *atrescens* Hulst, and a number of variations of *Epimecis hortaria* including var. *carbonaria* Haimbach.

H. G. BARBER,
Secretary pro tem.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 20, 1928

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, with President Henry Bird in the chair and twenty-seven members and fourteen visitors present.

The curator and librarian reported changes in progress in the local collection and books to obtain more space in the Society's room.

The program committee reported Dr. Melander as the speaker at meeting of December 4.

Dr. J. P. H. Marker, 357 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected a member of the Society.

Several letters were read; one from the Entomological Society of Egypt was referred to the librarian with power.

The President exhibited Dr. Melander's work on Empididae in *Genera Insectorum* with commendation.

Dr. Lutz made an address on "Experiments with Insects" being studies on the chirping of crickets, on the effect of temperature on the speed of insects in walking, and on the resistance of insects to changes in barometric pressure. The apparatus employed was described and revealed an ingenuity which was interesting, as was also the use of such expressions as "de-chirped" and "Coolidge bugs" which did not choose to run. The results of these experiments will be announced in due time but it may be said that the ability of these "Masterpieces of Creation," as Dr. Lutz called them, to withstand extraordinary changes in barometric pressure was amazing.

Several members joined in the discussion which followed.

Mr. Engelhardt spoke of the accident by which Mr. Perry Glick had been injured while studying insects in the air with an aeroplane.

Mr. Hartzell exhibited a photograph of a cicada nymph emerging from the egg.

Mr. Davis read a letter from Mr. Stanley W. Bromley in which the writer recorded the cannibalistic habits of the dragonfly *Anax junius* Drury as recently observed by him at Lake Worth, Florida. The dragonflies were exceedingly numerous and on three occasions he had seen large individuals feeding on smaller ones of the same species. Mr. Davis called attention to the note in this Journal for September, 1925, where the capture of *Pentala flavescens* by *Anax junius* is recorded. The securing of such large prey seems to be unusual with *Anax junius* in the north, but not so with the more powerful *Anax longipes*. While on the shore of Lake Okeechobee in May, 1912, *Erythemus simplicicollis* Say was very common and individuals were on numerous occasions seen to capture large moths disturbed in the vegetation and other insects, while in the north it has not been observed to feed on such large insects.

MEETING OF DECEMBER 4, 1928

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P. M. on December 4, in the American Museum of Natural History; President Henry Bird in the chair with eighteen members and six visitors present.

The program committee reported Dr. E. P. Felt as the speaker at the next meeting.

Dr. Lutz made a final report for the Committee on Entertainment of Visitors in August. The Committee was discharged with thanks.

Dr. Moore reported on A. A. A. S. meeting December 27-30, headquarters

Hotel McAlpin. Entomological Dinner 5:30 P. M. Saturday in Flying Bird Hall of the American Museum of Natural History; Prof. W. M. Wheeler the speaker Saturday evening.

Dr. Lutz suggested an entomological meeting Sunday afternoon with refreshments. On motion, duly seconded and carried, \$50 was appropriated for this purpose and Mr. Mutchler, Dr. Melander and Miss Dobroschky were appointed a committee of arrangements.

Mr. Davis proposed for membership Dr. J. L. Horsfall, 597 Bellevue Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. On motion, duly seconded and carried, the By-Laws were suspended and Dr. Horsfall was elected.

Dr. Melander spoke, with illustrations by lantern slides on "Some Industrious Hymenoptera." He described the provisions for the young made by *Bembex*, *Sphex*, *Pepsis* and other Hymenoptera, with photographs from life of his own taking. He showed the number of flies with which one nest was supplied, 96, and estimated that the mother must have flown fifty miles to accomplish her purpose. He closed with an account of the battle between *Andræna* and *Mutilla* as an example of the continual struggle for life.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Schwarz commented on the instinctive knowledge of botany and entomology shown by these insects; Mr. Davis described the position, legs up, in which *Sphex speciosus* carries a cicada; Dr. Curran remarked on the habit of tachinid flies of depositing larvae, not eggs. Dr. Lutz and Mr. Bird also discussed the matter.

Mr. Watson exhibited the butterfly *Eurymus eurytheme f. amphidusa f. pallida* Cockerell with a note thereon printed in Miscellaneous Notes.

Mr. Davis also exhibited a specimen of the same form captured at Tompkinsville, October 7, 1928.

Mr. Curran exhibited a fly which has the habit of biting off its own wings, on which further notes will later be printed.

Mr. Davis exhibited a male and a female pink katydid, *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* De Geer, collected on Staten Island in 1928, in which the pink color had been preserved better than usual and explained that after the insects had been spread on a board that they had been allowed to dry under naphthalin which had been spread over each specimen. He suggested that the result might have been even more satisfactory if dichlorobenzene had been used. While the color in green or brown katydids may be preserved by soaking them for a time in formalin, this treatment has not proved successful with pink insects.

MEETING OF DECEMBER 18, 1928

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P. M., on December 18, 1928; President Henry Bird in the chair, with twenty-one members and about a dozen visitors present.

The treasurer presented a letter from the Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., stating the condition of the Society's investments.

The following resolution was, on motion by Dr. Lutz, seconded by Mr. Angell, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That William T. Davis, treasurer, and Henry Bird, president, are hereby jointly and severally authorized and empowered to sell and assign the following United States bonds registered on the books of the Treasury Department in the name of, or assigned to New York Entomological Society.

Title of Loan	Serial Number	Denomination	Form of Registration
U. S. A. 3d L. L.	497715	\$100	n/o New York Entomological Society

And it is further resolved, That any and all assignments of the above-described United States bonds, heretofore or hereafter made by the above-named officers, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

The librarian reported accessions.

The meeting falling on January 1, 1929, was, by unanimous vote, omitted.

Mr. Mutchler reported arrangements made by the Committee of which he was chairman for the reception of Entomologists, attending the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting, on Sunday, December 30, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Dr. Moore announced the invitation to a Philharmonic concert at the same hours and it was also disclosed that other festivities would tend to divide the attendance of the visitors.

Mr. Barber proposed for membership Mr. J. R. de la Torre Bueno, 11 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. Olsen read a review of Osborn's Leaf Hoppers of Ohio, which will be printed in Short Notes.

Mr. Bird spoke of the recent Nomenclatorial Opinion No. 104 in which 57 generic names used in Entomology are involved.

The President appointed as a nominating committee Messrs. Barber, Watson, and Sherman.

Dr. Felt made an address on "Gall Midges of America." He told how many years ago he had instructed the late D. B. Young to make collections of the adult midges and of the surprising number of new genera and species that had been thus discovered.

He also spoke of the assistance received from Mr. Howard Notman whose collections had been made on the windows of his house in the Adirondacks.

Dr. Felt discussed the habits of gall midges, the characters on which their primary classification is based, the phenomena of pardogenesis observed in *Miastor*, and the extraordinary appendages to the antennæ.

His remarks were discussed by several members. Dr. Melander especially giving an account of the damage from Hessian Fly and Wheat Midge in the state of Washington, the "bread basket of America" as he styled it, that has materially increased the cost of bread.

Mr. Davis exhibited a female robber-fly *Laphria janus* McAtee taken on the trail of Whiteface Mt., Adirondacks, July 8, 1914. The fly had captured and killed a *Cicindela longilabris* slightly larger than itself. This fly was recently determined by Mr. Stanley W. Bromley and is an addition to the New York State List of Insects.

Mr. Davis referring to his note on dragon flies presented at the meeting of the Society held November 20, read the following from a letter from Mr. Bromley dated Lake Worth, Florida, December 7, 1928. "Belated individuals of *Anax junius* are still on the wing. Their period of great abundance lasted only about 10 days. Then for a week or so *Erythemis simplicicollis* was very abundant, and as you say, they were certainly a voracious lot. I took many feeding on butterflies, skippers, and other smaller dragonflies. Near the Lake, I found a dead cottonmouth moecasin, about which the screw-worm flies had gathered and several individuals of *Erythemis* were to be seen seizing and devouring these flies. Dragonflies of all kinds are rather uncommon just at present."